FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1880.

Landon Offices of THE SUR. All communications about the addressed to FRANK
M. WHITE, she ferand, London W. C.

In Behalf of the New York Tribune. The Evening Post and certain other Mugwump newspapers are attaching undue importance to a remark which appeared in the New York Tribune on Friday of last week. We give the context, and indicate by italies the passage in question :

"If the one candidate whe hates Hitt, and whom he hates, who accesses him of treachery and political as samination, and whose expectal supporters declare litt. responsible for Democratic national defeat in 1874; should again be nominated by the voice of the party in other States, Governor Hitt and his friends wrould dence on the grave of that candidate with the other lates. 'ghoultsh gier

On the other hand, if Governor Hitt should be nomimated for the Presidency, there would be an opportunity for Mr. CLEVELAND and his followers to take sweet revenue. They are not the Democratic party of New York, but they are sufficiently numerous to settle a certain old account with interest. Many people fabry, because Governor Hill carried New York when President CLEVELAND was defeated, that a plurality of the voters in the state would support him again. But in that contest, as people here well know, Hill succeeded only because he, some able to sell a Presidency for a Covernorthip, If he ever puts himself where other people have a chance to de the seiling, he will get a measure of his popularity."

This remark is rightly regarded as extraordinary, but it is not extraordinary in the way in which the Mugwump and CLEVELAND organs affect to understand it. They treat it as a reluctant and most important confession by a leading Republican newspaper, possessing full knowledge of the inside facts, that the Republican managers and Governor HILL were parties to a bargain by which the Governor diverted a sufficient number of Democratic votes from CLEVELAND to HAR-RISON to elect the latter as President, while the Republicans furnished HILL with votes enough to beat WARNER MILLER.

If the Tribune had knowledge of such transaction, and if its words were the measured expression of its knowledge, the declaration that HILL is now Governor only because he bought Republican votes for himself with Democratic votes for HARRISON, would carry some weight. But there is conchisive evidence that the Tribune has no such knowledge, and that the statement we have quoted is nothing more than an empty phrase, tossed off from the point of an inconsiderate and irresponsible pen.

The evidence is contained in a full and careful analysis of the vote of 1888, published in the editorial columns of the New York Tribune a fortnight after the election, and at a time when the editor of our esteemed contemporary was at his post:

From the New York Tribune of Nov. 19, 1880. "Let there be an end of the silly presence that Mr. CLEVELIND WES beaten by any 'knifing' or trading in New York or Brooklyn. Breoklyn did a little worse for him than his friends expected, but New York a little botter than they had any reason to expect. That was partly because a good many Republican voters have removed to Brooklyn for residence within the last four years. South of the Harlem River 70,000 plurality was respected by Republicans, and CLEVELAND's plurality was 71,834. But Democrats were foolish enough to expect that the Republican plurality north of the river was not that the repundean pluratity force of the river was not going to be greater than four or eight years ago. Just there the remarkable occuracy of Republican canvasses was shown, and the close correspondence of the official returns and their estimates, made and published before the election, is conclusive proof that the result was not red by trading or by scores treachery of Democrats by bribary, or by any other improper methods.

"The helpful effect of the tartif discussion, especially

during the closing week of the campaign, was a little er porth of the Hariem River than the Republicat granuses had indicated. Otherwise the result was so pre-cisely foreshadowed that no person of common sense, comparing the published figures with the official recomparing the published agreement the distance of turns, can be made-to believe in any potent influence or important change of which the Republican managers had not known mere than a week before the election day, and of the week proceeding it, whether there was much and of the week proceeding it, whether there was much er little, proved practically of no account. The State was won because the voters north of the Harlem River gave \$0,000 plurality against President CLEVELAND and ats policy."

We reproduce this clear and convincing statement in justice to our neighbor, in order that its true position may not be misrepresented on the strength of what is merely an accident of flightiness and irresponsibility.

The Democratic party was sold out in 1888 author of the free trade message of 1887.

Blair's Blast Against the Press.

Mr. HENRY W. BLAIR, a Senator of the United States from New Hampshire, got into a condition of anger in the Senate chamber on Wednesday, during which what sense he has was badly shattered. Mr. BLAIR is the author and the persistent and wearlsome advocate of the measure known as BLAIR'S Education bill, which has been before Congrees for many years. It provides for a wast expenditure of the public moneys of the United States for the benefit of schools in the South, and is exceedingly objectionable not only in principle, but on account of its probable effects. Mr. BLAIR's long continued and unsuccessful efforts to have it made a law have apparently greatly embittered his spirit, and he vented his rage on Wednesday in a flerce oratorical attack upon the American press generally.

Senator BLAIR finds fault with the newspapers of the United States because they do not print his speeches. He has been talking in the Senate a great deal lately on the provisions of his Education bill, much of the time to many empty seats on the floor. His few brief remarks on the subject fill sixtyseven pages of the Congressional Record, which is the official printed report of the proceedings of Congress. Very little of this material has found its way into the public journals of the day. "I have noticed in the press of this country," said Mr. BLAIR, "the report of scarcely a single fact that has been put in hero during the three or four days that I have laid this most startling matter before the Senate. One would think that the press of this country was under bonds to keep slient or to spread falsehood. Certainly it does both with reference to this bill." And warming up as he went on, the New Hampshire Senator proceeded with his further in dictment of the newspapers as follows:

"I say, Mr. President, that this faithlessness on the part of the American press indicates corruption and danger to the people of this country of the deepest dye. and I believe to day, as I stand here in my place in the Sanate, that the corruption, fraud, and miscreancy that are now characteristic of the American press betoken of more danger and rolls to our American institu tions than any other one thing that can be designated. I believe that it is in a league, a corrupt league largely, to prevent the consideration, the spread of the facts which I give to the Senate that the people of this country may be informed; and I am not without evidence to justify my belief that there are agencies in this country at the bottom of the fell and infernal work."

If Mr. BLAIR knows of any sort of Congressional writ of mandamus or other methed of compulsion which will induce the newspapers to print stupid speeches, whether made at Washington or elsewhere, he had better take out a patent for the process and put the method into practical operation at once. There is no other way in which he can get his wearisome arguments and platitudes relating to his Education bill laid before the country in the newspapers. There is one fundamental principle in the conduct of a newspaper which is generally cheerved throughout the land, and that is example: the rentals on one estate in

not to publish matter in which few persons take any interest. Their adherence to this principle fully accounts for the non-appearance of Mr. BLAIR's sixty-seven pages of

oratory on the Education bill. The remedy is in Mr. BLAIR's own hands, or, to speak more accurately, in the words which his mouth speaketh. When he utters anything that is amusing, or entertaining, or interesting, even though it be foolish, it is certain to be noticed by the newspapers. This is illustrated by the space which they gave to the report of his speech on Wednesday, in which he made the remarks we have quoted, and also abused the Roman Cathollo Church and declared that American citizens do not propose to elect a President who

resides on the banks of the Tiber." The Senator from New Hampshire should also observe that the fact that his utterances are hostile to the press does not prevent the newspapers from printing them in full if they are only sufficiently diverting, as for example when he said: "There may come a time when a dog fight will not be more important in the opinion of this press than a great school bill; but that time has not been reached."

Mr. BLAIR's real trouble is that the time has not been reached when newspapers will print interminably long speeches of extraordinary dulness. When that time comes, the journals of the country will have a circulation about as large and profitable as the Congressional Record.

Wisdom in the Legislature.

We recently had occasion to criticise with some severity a bill introduced in the Legislature by Mr. S. FREDERICK NIXON of Chautauqua county, providing for the establishment of a Rogues' Gallery in each county of this State.

We are gratified to observe that the bill has been amended by the Assembly Committee on Internal Affairs to meet every one of the objections which we suggested as applicable to the measure in its original form.

When first introduced it provided that the Sheriff's "department" of any county might cause to be photographed "all prisoners committed to their charge" for the purpose of creating a Rogues' Gallery, and that the expense of establishing and maintaining such gallery should be a charge on the county.

We pointed out that there was no such thing as a Sheriff's "department." The bill has been amended so as to confer the authority upon the Sheriff, instead of his socalled department. We also called attention to the fact that the bill as originally drafted applied to all prisoners, instead of being restricted in its operation to such as were in custody after conviction; and that it would authorize the Sheriff to have pictures taken of petty offenders, such as vagrants and other disorderly persons. As amended, its operation is confined to prisoners who are in custody of the Sheriff after having been convicted of a felony. Finally, we suggested that it ought not to be left to the Sheriff to determine whether a Rogues' Gallery should be established at the expense of the county; but that the Board of Supervisors, who constitute the county legislature, should be allowed to decide whether the establishment and maintenance of such a gallery was expedient. In accordance with this suggestion, Mr. Nixon's bill has been amended so as to require the consent of the Board of Supervisors in each case before the Sheriff can open his picture gallery of criminals.

We cordially approve these changes, not so much because they are the results of our own criticism as because they are conducive to the best interests of the people, and indicative of a willingness on the part of members of the Legislature to heed intelligent suggestions made for their guidance.

Agrarian Reform in Scotland.

It will be remembered that an early outcome of the relief afforded to Irish tenants by the GLADSTONE Land act of 1881 was a demand for a like interposition on behalf of the Highland crofters. Parliament received convincing evidence that in such Highland counties as Caithness, Inverness, Sutherland, Orkney, Ross, and Cromarty there were examples of spoliation and rackrenting quite as scandalous as those which had been exposed in Ireland. In view of the recent Irish precedent, the demand could not be refused, and a Commission was appointed for the purpose of investigating and redressing the grievances of the poorest tenants, those, namely, who are not leaseholders, but who hold land merely from year to year. It is a lately published report of the proceedings of the Crofter Commission to which we

would invite attention. One word of preface to remind the reader of the causes to which the present suffering of the Highlanders is due. Up to the date of the battle of Culloden (1745) the territory occupied by a Highland clan belonged not to the chief, but to all the members of the clan in common. The relation of a chief to his clansmen was paternal; indeed, the term clan is the Gaelle word for children. But after the collapse of the rebellion of CHARLES EDWARD the British Government encouraged the chiefs to transform themselves into exclusive owners of the clan lands, and with the help of the lawyers the process was gradually carried out. Then for the first time one began to hear the statement that has since become so current namely, that all the misery of the Highlanders is attributable to overpopulation, for which emigration is the only remedy. The clansmen have em igrated by scores of thousands, and the present population of the six counties above mentioned is very much less than it was a hundred years ago, yet the misery is incalculably greater. The real cause of Highland suffering is not a disproportion of cultivable land to population, but the fact that the people have been evicted from the fertile portions of the country and forced to herd in wretched shantles along the coast in order that the land may be converted into sheep farms and deer forests. Not satisfied, moreover, with driving their clansmen from the mountains to the sea, the chiefs, trans formed into great nobles, swell their incomes by levying exorbitant rents upon the hovels and little patches of soil which the crofters

rected to look into and check. The number of specimen holdings examined by the Commissioners in the five counties above named was 2,185, comprising in the aggregate 15,195 acres of arable land, besides waste land at present unfit for cultivation. The aggregate rent exacted by the landowners from these holdings was about \$60,000, but the Commissioners decided that a fair rent would not much exceed \$40,000 The amount of arrears which had accumulated against these tenants through shee inability to get the rents out of the ground was upward of \$100,000. At one stroke the Commissioners cut this down to about \$30, 000. When we bear in mind that the Scotch iandlords were strongly represented on th Commission, and that every decision was the outcome of protracted dispute and final compromise, it is easy to infer of

what oppression the crofters had bee

the viotims. To cite only a single

are allowed to occupy. It was this final form

of spoliation that the Commission was di-

the Orkneys had been raised four times in the last forty years, although in each case the increased value was entirely due to the tenants' own improvements. During the same period, moreover, the tenants had been robbed of a large tract of land which they had hitherto held in common, but which the landlord saw fit to enclose. On this particular estate the Commissioners cut down the rental by twenty-eight per cent., cancelled half of the arrears, and gave the yearly occupants, whom the landlord had refused to make leaseholders, leases for seven years.

This Crotter Commission is the first but not by any means the last application of the principle embodied in the GLADSTONE Land act. According to that principle the land of a given country belongs not to its ostensible owner, but to the nation, whose representatives in Parliament have the right to determine how much rent shall be imposed upon it. Should the Radicals obtain a majority in the next House of Commons, the turn of the English landlords will surely come, and after Commissioners have taken from them the power of fixing the rentals of their farms it will not be long before the rentals of house property in towns and cities will be subjected to official regulation. This, be it remembered, is the purpose not of the relatively small fraction of English voters who have adopted the doctrines of Mr. HENRY GEORGE, but the avowed and official programme of the great body of English Radicals whose typical representative is Mr. BRADLAUGH. These men, who look forward to controlling Parliament, do not wish the land to bear all the burdens of the State, but they are resolved to limit a landlord's power of raising rents at will.

The Lesson of Hudson County.

The always interesting political optimists who propose to exclude bribery, favoritism, and fraud from elections, by the adoption of a law under which the citizen must under certain conditions, have his voting done for him by a sworn public officer, have just now an excellent opportunity of seeing what "sworn public officers" amount to as a reforming agency in Hudson county, New Jersey.

The Committee of Elections in the Trenton Senate has been engaged for several days in examining into the abuses which have grown up in Hudson county since it. was deemed necessary for the purity of elections to adopt new-fangled ballot are boxes, equipped with disks, registers, bells, safety valves, gongs, and cautionary signals, instead of the simple and effective method which had hitherto prevailed.

It is a favorite notion with the bogus ballot reformers that the orderly exercise of the simplest political right ought to be hedged about with vexatious and unnecessary conditions; and thus the plan of substituting these automatic boxes, with complicated mechanical attachments, for the glass boxes previously in use, met with favor in Hudson county. The theory was that a man whose mind was confused by such patent devices, would act honestly and intelligently; whereas a man whose mind was clear would be intent chiefly upon selling his vote.

According to the evidence adduced by the Senate committee, the "sworn public officers" of Hudson county utilized the opportunity offered by these ballot boxes for the purpose of doing a good deal of independent voting to suit themselves, by means of what is known as jokers. These jokers are small tickets folded within those of the regular size. Between five and six hundred of them were cast in a single Senate district, and the credulous reformers, intently watching their mechanical arrangement for abolishing fraud, did not perceive that they were unconsciously adding to the chances of its

successful commission. Here is a lesson which the people of New York ought to consider. Five or six hundred jokers could never have been cast with impunity in this city, under the law which our reformers are so anxious to amend, because here the integrity of the franchise is not dependent upon the good faith of any "sworn public officers," but upon the common interest of every party and every candidate to prevent the commission of fraud by their opponents. Under the pronosed newsystem this salutary safeguard of honest partisanship is to be swept away, and in its place "sworn public officers" are to be substituted, and upon them the purity of elections is to depend. How it will result, the experience of Hudson county can show us.

The idea of giving to a particular body of persons, sworn or unsworn, a monopoly of the machinery of voting, with undisputed custody of the only tickets that can be used, and with power to cast and count the ballots, is anti-democratic and dangerous. What some of the sworn officers in Hudson county have done, other sworn officers in New York county might readily do, under the increased opportunities for fraud offered by the Saxron humbug. The right to vote is the most important of all political rights; and it is far safer in the hands of the people theniselves than when surrendered, under any pretext, to "sworn public officers" or public functionaries of any sort.

The God Rescued from Wanamaker, TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I think I can give your correspondent in Malapardis, N. J., the information be wants concerning the so called ancient Egyptian god which he bought of John Wanamaker The "ancient Egyptian god" is a Japanese image representing Tekkai Sennin. Tekkai is one of the most important and familiar personages among the rishis of the Taoist religion. According to their books he was a pupil of Lac-tse, and possessed the power of setting his spirit free from the encumbrance of its earthly frame The Taoist writers include him in the number of the Eight lummortals. His Chinese name is Li Tieh Kwai. Apart from bostility to all pagan religious, the Post r-General could have had no sufficient reason for attacking Tekkai with a poker, or for subsequently put ting him to the humiliation of public exposure upon the bargain counter, marked down from \$50 to \$20 NEW YORK, Feb. 201 HORI HONEL

Is Talmage a Mumbug! From the Kansas City Times. THE SUN asks: "Is Talmage a humbug?

The question is debatable. From the Wilmington Journal That question may be variously answered to suit all lastes, but the minister who writes shetches of bis travels in the Holy Land, and gives out his impression er publication before he leaves the United States, is

surely not genuine. From the New Bosen Palladium. It is prebable most elergymen who know of Talmag would refuse to answer the question by an unqualified No." though charity might deter them from condemning their fellow worker in the vineyard of fallen

humanity. Prom the Duluth Tribune. How long is the great Presbyterian Church, cele brated throughout its history for thorough scholarship and sarnestness, to stand responsible for this man, who clearly has missed his calling. He ought to become the international advance agent of Barnum.

From the Rochester Union Of course not a line of these sermons ever came by cable. It is said they were all dictated to a steno; by Taimage before he started and the dates and arranged. The preacher took pains to be at the places appointed at the dates named. Sometimes he preached a short discourse when listeners could be had, some times not, but he never scrupled to father the petty lice express and mopiled, by which his syndicate discourse

Tun feer devotes several columns to proving that the liev. T. Do Witt Talmage is "a humbug," because he has possible methods of advertising himself and his work. We is no more of a humbug than Henry Ward

A NEW BIGH LICENSE BILL

Stringent Provisions for Regulating the Liquor Traffic. ALBANY, Feb. 20 .- Senator Hendricks's excies bill, which he introduced to-day, is entitled. "An act to revise and consolidate the laws for suppressing intemperance and for regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors." It comes from the joint Committee on High License, on which are representatives of the Church, of the temperance society, of the Soelety for the Prevention of Crime, and the Citizens' Committee on High License. They also memorialize the Governor and the Legislature on the subject, in which they ask:

Shall all legislation be defeated until an ideal high license bill on the theory of prohibition can be enacted. or shall the whole question be kept open on some theory of party advantage, or because a few individuals desire to stand before the people as friends of ideal high

ligenen ! The bill provides for three Excise Commissioners in all cities and towns, appointed by the Mayor in the former and elected at the annual town meeting in the latter. It is made unlawful to sell liquor without a license from such Commissioners. Bonds are required of the Commissioners from \$5,000 to \$20,000 in cities and not less than \$1,000 in towns. For New York the salary is fixed at not to exceed

the Commissioners, Bonds are required of the Commissioners from \$5.000 to \$20,000 in cities and not less than \$1.000 in towns. For New York the salary is fixed at not to exceed \$2.500, the Board of Estimate in New York and the Common Council in other cities to decide the amount. Clerks and inspectors may be appointed, the latter not exceeding three for every Assembly district in the city, and to be paid not more than \$4 a day.

Excise licenses for inns, taveros, or hotels in cities shall cost from \$100 to \$200. In towns, from \$500 to \$250. For salcons in cities, from \$300 to \$100. Storekeepers in cities, \$75 to \$2.00; in towns, \$50 to \$150. Druggists licenses are fixed at \$20, to permit selling only upon a physician's prescription, dated, and to be used oncomity. Druggists may also take out a storekeeper a license, but no other. Hotel licenses in cities of moward of \$0,000 population can only be issued to lousses where there are at least fifteen rooms, with beds for guests; in other cities at least the bedrooms, in incorporated villages six, and elsewhere four. The bill makes it unlawful to sell, excess, or give away liquor upon licensed premises on sunday, or at any time between midmight of any day and 6 oclock of the following morning, between Sopt 21 and March 21, or 5 oclock in the morning the rest of the year, excepting that the holder of a hotel keeper's license may alter any time sell drinks to be drunk by the purchaser with his meals, or, if he we a bona fide guest of the hotel, inn. or tavern, in his room, loanded of Excise may allow a licenses to remove and keep his license, to transfer the license on navment of a fee of \$5. and in case of death the Commissioner may transfer a license to an administrator. License shall be revoked when a place is suffered to become disorderly, when gambling is permitted in it, or when the license fails to satisfy any final judgment for penalties

the article so furnished was what was called for.

Mer Cown Will Weigh Three Ounces. From the Danbury Next.

About the vent 1700 a fair young bride in the village now known as New Haven wore a dainty costume of white. The gown was cut low in the neck and was sleeveless. The dress was of light and filmy texture and weighed but about three ounces. It has been handed down from generation to generation, until it has at last come into the possession of a Panbury lady, who will wear it at the Red Mon's masquerate. The dress is remarkably well preserved and is extremely valuable, both from its age and the beauty of the embroideries with which it is covered. The design of the trimming is prettily worked in the coarse linen thread so common in those days.

Their Island Submerged.

MOBILE. Feb. 16.—A letter was received this afternoon from Louis Turner of this city reciting the particulars of a tidal wave that sweet over Sand Island on the 13th instant. Turner, with Joseph Allen and John Rodgers, were engaged in getting drift timber off the beach on the west end of the island, when about 3 o'clock the wind shifted to due east, the waters of Mobile Bay and the Guif of Mexico met one another, and in five minutes the island was five feet under water. They were driven from one hill to another, and at last found a piece of scantling and drove it in the ground, to which they clung until the water subsided. From the New Orleans Times Democrat

Foreign Notes of Real Interest. Gen. Claidini, who with Garibaldi conquered Naples

for the kingdom of Italy, is suffering from an incurable disease at Leghorn.
Leo XIII, is reported by the Roman journals to be engaged in making extensive studies on the Socialist question, preparatory to issuing an encyclical letter on

The Minister of the Interior at Rome has just ordered a committee to investigate and compare the police uni-forms of all nations preliminary to a choice for the

municipal and rural police throughout Italy. The violo.st Sivori lives at tienua and is now very old and feeble. At a recent artistic featival however, he played superbly on Paganinia fiddle, which is relieiously preserved under a glass case by the municipality The Government of St. Domingo, which claims to have the only original bones of Columbus is desirous of forwarding them to the United States for use in 1882. provided there be given in return for them \$20,000. cash down, and 20 per cent. of the receipts on public

exhibition of the same.

The recently published statistics of the imperial German Post Office Department show that in 1888 there were 18 50% Post Offices in Germany, with 10,016 telegraph offices, and \$2.280 officials of all grades; 2.270. 867,850 pieces of mail were handled, 22,125,167 tele-grams were sent. The money orders of all offices in the

country amounted to 17,085,882,482 marks.

The American sculptor friedrich fleer, in Paris, has discovered a process for making marble fluid and moulding it as bronze is moulded. The name of the marble thus treated is beryt. The new product costs little more than plaster, and is especially well adapted to the orna-mentation of houses and the construction of floors, baths, and small pillars. A stock company has been or-

ganized 'n Paris to place beryt on the market. Dom Fedro lately went to Cannes to inspect its mili-tary fortifications, and entrance was at dirst refused by the sentinel at the gate; but when the soldier learned who he was the bayonet was lifted and he was allowed to pass in. Afterward the sentinel was severely punished by the commanding officer on the ground that the French republic did not recognize ex-emperors, and cared to have no monarchs prowling about its forts.

Taken for Granted.

Clara Van Streek-And what did papa say? Aifred Sellers (aighing)—lie said. "What! You! Why, 'Il boot you down stairs before I'll let you marry my daughter! Clars Van Streek (practical)-And, of course, you let bim-and now I am yours, Alfy

No Longer Big Chief of the Waywayandas. It Was the Biggest Thing There, Hines-I read an interesting article in the Matchless Soap and Cod Liver Off Magazine eu-Skittles-in the what ! You're joking Hines-Well, I couldn't find any other name on it. Activity to Philadelphia,

From the Philadelphia Record. The wooden Indian is disappearing. A Midnight Tragedy. From the Somerville Journal A warrant on the City Chamberlain for \$500.

Two lovers lean on the garden gate: At a chamber window her father simula.

For a while he watches them unaware Then goes down stairs. He leasons the dec from his ison chain-The rest to plate.

The mosalegie allver the purken pate.

OB. THIS IS TOO LOVELY.

The first public step was taken yesterday in what is said to be an earnest effort to drag clubmen and other persons of wealth into politics. The variety of politics is Republican. and the persons who are engaged in the effort are Oliver Sumner Teall, Julien T. Davies, William Jay, and a few others. These gentlemen have formed "The Panublican Volunteer Association." which contains committees for all imaginable purposes. Several hundred pounds of circulars were sent out last night to all the society men in the city who are suspected of Hamiltonian leanings, Mr. Teall has turned his office at 15 Cortlandt street over to the workers for the new scheme. The election of Lispenard Stewart as Senator has encouraged them and induced them to become

permanent politicians. Mr. Teall explained the new scheme yesterday. He said that the first principle was to get gentlemen into politics. He wants it distinctly understood, however, that while professional politicians will not be welcome in the association, the members will not be averse to doing regular political work, either personally or by proxy, whenever the interests of the association seems to demand it.

'It is difficult to get the right sort of men "It is difficult to get the right sort of men into polities," said Mr. Teall, "So many of the really good men are too fond, after the regular business of the day is o "- of a dinner party, a theatre, or some other anasement to care to get out and mix up in polities. If we can only get them started, however, we have no fear of keeping the interest up."

Mr. Teall says the association has nothing whatever to do with the Republican machine, that it is an entirely independent body, and that ex-Senator Thomas C. Flatt has no say in its magazement.

that it is an entirely indecendent body, and that ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt has no say in its management.

"Politics is a science," said Mr. Teall, "and we propose to handle it as such, without any touch of sentiment and without gloves, but gingerly, too." The circular sent out by the association says that its object is "to aid the regular liopublican organization by maintaining a bureau of political information, and to assist in getting a full canvass, full registration, and polling of liopublican votes."

The circular says that there are 24 Assembly districts in the city, 1.019 election districts, and then gives a lot more of good news on the same subject. The scheme is to have a leador for each election district, whose duty it shall be to make a canvass from house to house—this is wholly distinct from "calling," and conject no social standing on the subjects—in order to know just what the political every man is. The association has a map showing just how the city is divided in a political sense, and a book will be kept giving the names of over 20,000 political workers. Here is a sample of the kind of Information the association will keep in stock:

In the First Assembly district it is found that the

over 20.000 political workers. Here is a sample of the kind of information the association will keep in stock:

In the First Assembly district it is found that the Seventh Riection district is even tenths frish and three tenths German, that the Tenth Election district is five tenths American, in the Second Assembly and the Election district is five tenths american, in the Second Assembly the Seventeenth Election of Strict is one-tenth Irish, two tenths Poles, and seven tenths Italian, the Nimeteenth Election district is one-tenth Irish, two tenths Poles, and seven tenths Italian, the Nimeteenth Election district is one-tenth Irish, two tenths Poles, and seven tenths Italian, the Nimeteenth Election district is one-tenth Foles and one-tenth Irish, one-tenth German, one-tenth Foles and one-tenth Irish, two tenths Poles, and seven tenths Irish, two tenths Poles, and the tenth German, one-tenth Foles and one-tenth Irish, two tenths Foles, one-tenth German one-tenth Foles and one-tenth Irish, two tenths Irish, two days on man can honestly decline to become a politician on the ground that he doesn't know anything about politics. Among other interesting facts he will be informed when the politica now the politics, and when they close, and must who are running the volunteer association. If a member of the association refuses to do any work on election day he mist pay \$5 to somebody to do it for him. There is nothing surprisingly new about this Scheme except the smallness of the sum to be mail the substitute.

The officers are Julien T. Davies, President; William Jav. Vice-President; R. W. Carnon, Troasiurer, and Herbert J. Saiteriee, Serrotary, There are also nine "department chies," One of these is called a special, and the other eight are supposed to be an authority on the politics, disposition, and standing of the men who hold office in the association are. Henry L. Sprague, John J. Aster, Jr

A THUNDERING BIG SCHEME. The People's Rapid Transit Company Pro

poses to Buy Its Way. The application of the People's Rapid Transit Company for the appointment of commissioners to condemn property, was made yesterday to Justice Patterson in the Supreme Court. At the opening Assistant Corporation Counsel Dean requested that the city be excluded from the proceeding, saying that as it affected only private property the city was not interested. If the city continued to be a party the circumstance might be construed as a bar to any further objection that might be brought on its behalf. The city was excused.

Albert Stickney outlined the company's scheme to build a four-track railroad on a via-duct from the Pattery to Sausten Duyvil, thence on high ground to Tarrytown, with a belt around the city below (anal street. The line, it is proposed, shall be built upon private proposed, which the commenced of the con-

belt around the city below Canal street. The line, it is proposed, shall be built upon private property, which the company claims the right to acquire under the general limit and act.

Mr. Stickney spoke of the magnitude of the enterprise, and said it was simply a question of engineering. The rapid transit problem had been solved by the company's engineers, the company stood ready to provide needed facilities, and had taken the usual preliminary steps. Its scheme was the only possible one if rapid transit were desired. The elevated roads now in existence were wholly inadequate to accommodate traffic, and their engines were mere toys. The new line would on its express tracks run trains at a rate of speed approaching lifty miles an hour.

George A. Strong, appearing on behalf of certain property owners, opposed the application, saying that it was irregular and without support in law. The General Raliroad Act of 1850 was exacted at a time when elevated transit was unthought of, and the framers of that act had not the slightest conception of elevated roads in cities. The proposal of the company to do a general real estate business in five and six story buildings which should be erected between the tracks and the surface, the speaker contended, was fatal to its claim of eminent domain under the act of 1850. That act gave rallroads the right to acquire property only for railroad purposes.

Justice Patterson observed that the question by the latter end of the month.

THEIR MAJESTIES CONFER.

Guardians of the State, Whose Eyes Not Even a Jantter May Escape.

The State Board of Civil Service Commissioners met at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday and did two or three things. It laid over communications from the Superintendent of Insurance and the State Comptroller asking that certain clerks, who must be experts and responsible men and ought to be

selected by the heads of the departments, be taken out of the competitive list. It informed Henry Alexander, stenographer

It informed Henry Alexander, stenographer to the Board of Coroners, that it could not help him get his salary. The Comptroller won't pay the salary because he is not certificated. It refused a request from Civil Justice Peter Mitchell, Samson Lachman, John Jeroloman, and Joseph P. Fallon that janitors be exempted from civil service examination.

The Board adjourned until a week from next Wednesday, when it is proposed to make an official and advisory visit to the city Board to see how the law is carried out and to receive and give suggestions. This will be the first of a series of similar visits to be made to all the principal cities in the State. The Commissioners are President A. C. Eustace of Elmira, W. E. Forte, and John A. Sieicher. C. E. Angel is Secretary.

Sheriff Flack, who has been President of the Sheriff Flack, who has been Fresident of the Waywayanda Club for several years refused to run again for the office at the annual election of the club on Wednesday night, and A. L. Ashman was elected. The other officers are: Tice-Fresidents, Edward Kearney, Martin B. Brown, and James J. Mooney; Treasurer, George Jeffreys, Secretary, Joseph A. Trayfus Trustees, A. L. Ashman, Edward Kearney, Martin B. Brown, James J. Mooney; theorex, Edfreys, Joseph Freying, James J. Mooney; theorex, Edfreys, Joseph Freying, James A. Flack Conrad N. Jordan, Richard B. Hunt, James A. Flack Conrad N. Jordan, Richard B. Hunt, Opperman, Jr.

The Mayor Wouldn't Sign.

In payment for the services of ex-assistant District At-torney Henry C Allen in the Flack divorce proceeding, railed to pass through the Mayor's office yesterday. The visible Dears the signature of District Attorney Fel-lowes but Mayor Grant said he wanted to make an in westigation before the money was paid. A certificate from tol. Pellowe's chief clerk states that Mr. Allen's services consisted of consultations.

The New Jersey mosquitoes have appeared

PORABRE LET IT OUT.

The Coverament Secret Circular which Me Hamiltonians of the Four Handred Coing Talked About in a Speech. CINCINNATI, Feb. 20.—The Commercial Gasette this morning publishes this War Depart-

> "WAR DEPARTMENT.
> "ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.
> "WARHINGTON, NOV. 13, 1886. "To the Adiutant-General of the State of Ohio-Sin: For some time past this department, under the authority and sanction of the Secretary of War, has been engaged in the collection of military information of a general character, relating not only to our own country, but to the armies, fortifications, &c., of foreign powers, and a division styled, 'The Division of Mili-

tary Information, has been created in this

ment circular referred to by Gov. Foraker:

office, where such information is compiled and filed for future reference. "In the course of our examination it has become evident that much valuable data regarding the National Guard or militia of the several States and Territories can be furnished by the Adjutant-Generals thereof, and in this view I have the honor to request that you will at the

the Adjutant-Generals thereof and in this view I have the honor to request that you will at the earliest practicable date supply the items hereinalter designated concerning the troops of your State.

"It is especially desired that this inquiry and any subsequent correspondence in the matter may be considered as strictly confidential, the object of the department being to gather this and all kindred information in a quiet manner, and to preserve the same until needed. The items particularly desired at this time are as follows:

"I. Location and strength of the various organizations by regiments, independent companies, troops, and batteries, together with a statement as to the proportion of each that could be relied upon for pompt, active service for nine months—the full period which the law authorizes them to be called out by the Irasident; which is the best drilled as aktrinishers; which contains the most expert riflemen; which the most workmen in wood and from.

"2. The least time required by divisions brigades, and regiments for concentration within the state at Cleveland, in case of emergency, by the most rapid means of transportation, &c.

"3. A statement showing the character and amount of ammunition, clothing, camp and garrison equipage, &c. and wagon transportation on hand and needed by the troops in case they should be required to concentrate at a given point to repel foreign invasion or prevent domestic violence of magnitude.

"4. Any other information which you may deem valuable to the general Government bearing upon this general subject of the use of the militia in conjunction with the national

deem valuable to the general Government bearing upon this general subject of the use of the militia in conjunction with the national loress in the event of a sudden war with a

DISGUSTED WITH HARRISON. Indiana Republican Editors have No Particular Use for Him.

Indianapolis, Feb. 20 .- The Republican State Editorial Convention met here to-day. All the undercurrent was anti-Harrison. That element ran the entire concern, and the few pronounced Harrison men in the Convention did not know it until too late to counteract its effect. Gen. Packard was elected Chairman simply because he is all broke up over the disappointment of missing the Revenue Collectorship of his district. He has been very sore. and this was intended as a direct slap at the Administration, as explained by a member of the Convention, who said: "You have no idea of the force of sentiment against Harrison, He could not to-day carry Indiana for anything. He is completely played out. He bas gone back on many of his best trionds, because he is afraid of the criticisms that may follow it he gives them anything. One man in this Convention to-day has two or three letters now in his powact from Harrison, written him on occasions when the editor had done him pronounced favors, thanking him and telling him, when the time came, he should be remembered with something substantial. And now the time has come, and that man cannot get Harrison to do a thing for him.

The Committee on Resolutions is being labred with te-night to enderse the Administration, or at least say something complimentary of Harrison. This was not done during the day session, and the effort is being made to do it after the addresses now in progress have been finished. of the force of sentiment against Harrison.

REPORT OF THE STATE ASSESSORS. Real Estate Pays 90 Per Cent, of the Taxes -82,500,000,000 Escapes,

POUGHKEFPSIE, Feb. 20. State Assessor James L. Williams says the annual report of the Board is completed. There is an increased assessment of real estate over the preceding year of \$90,583,117, and an increased assessment of personal property of \$7,646,595, making the total for 1889 \$4,567,429,757.

The assessors say that the personal property in the State liable to taxation is fully equal to the assessed value of the real, while the real pays more than 90 per cent. Thus \$2,500 .-000,000 escapes assessment. In 1889 \$159 --185,872, or about one-half of the total assessed value of personal property in the State, was invested in new corporations, and since 1886 tho capital invested in corporations is nearly \$600 .-000.000, while the bonded indebtedness of the cornerations of the State, nearly all of which escapes taxation, is over \$2,000.000,600. Thirtyescapes taxation, is over \$2,000,000,000. Thirty-nine c unties show increases in real estate

escapes taxation is over \$2.000.000,000. Intry-nine counties show increases in real estate values and twenty-one show losses.

The assessors say that complaints continue relative to the equalization of New York county, though to a less extent than formerly, and that these complaints are utterly without foundation. The assessors follow with facts going to show the average assessments in all the counties in the State, with other facts concerning caims made in the different counties, placing New York at 60 per cent, a trifle higher rate than has ever been credited to the county. The Assessors assert that the sales, public and private, made in New York, many thousands in number each year, will show that the assessment is not mere than 50 per cent of the fail value. The Commissioners of Taxes and assessments of New York are invited to send a competent man with the assessors in their examinations of property, made annually throughout the State, so that they may be satisfied as to the true condition of affairs in the counties outside of New York.

"INCREASE AND MULTIPLY."

The Patriarchal Family Bill of Premier Mercier for Populating Quebec.

OTTAWA, Feb. 20. The bill of the Quebec Legislature to grant 100 acres of land to farmers having twelve living children is creating considerable commont throughout the province and every one is figuring up in the glorious expectation of claiming the rich prize offered and bonus given for prolifteness. Louis XIV. (Louis the Great) offered a premium on familles of ten and twelve children, and, following his good example. Premier Mercier proposed the measure, which was a lopted by the Quebeo Legislature. The effect into a the community, the Government contend, will be not only to encourage domestic habits, but to engender and cement a feeling of paternal regard between the two noble races of which the population is composed, Several amplications have already been made, one in particular which shows what can be done by persistent effort and intelligent industry. Mr. Leen Phenises of M. Isdore was the applicant. He is only 38 old, and has twolys children. He started without capital, and has now a farm worth \$5,000. his good example. Fremier Mercier proposed

Pattl and the Hanlons Conflict. DENVER, Feb. 20 .-- Manager Hanna of the Metropolitan Theatre has had his hands full for the last few days. Fome months ago Hanlons' "Fantasma" was booked for a week's engagement, commencing next Monday. The

house was then under different management. On assuming control Mr. Hanna ignored a number of old contracts, and for next week booked Adelina Pattl. The advance sales have reached nearly \$10,000. The "Fantasma people insist on hiding the boards next week, and as both sides are firm the outcome is awaited with curiosity.

Is it Binff on Both Sides? Emigration Commissioner Stephenson says

that as the Government will cease on April 18 to pay the State for the maintenance of the immigrants on Ward's Island, and as the Commissioners haven't any money, the immigrance will be turned over to the Col-lector in a body on that day. Mr stephenson says he will head a procession down Froadway composed of all the sick intingratis who are able to walk, and will lead then to the Custom House. Those who cannot walk will be carried on alretchers. Athoug the 21st unfortunates are 12 insans mere, its women, and it hables.

All of the 16st employees of the Board of Emigration at Ward's Island and a satis iteration will be discharged by the Commissioners on April 18s. They drew \$8.000 a month allowsher commissioner stephenson still declares that the Government is mersily trying to bind the city into slving up Castle Garden. He says it is impossible for the thoroughness of the Sellow's kianni ready to receive and distribute immigrants before six months.

District Attorney Fellows went to the Hot unseasonably, but very pientecosity, in many parts of Bessex and Bergen countries. They are exceedingly pointed Assistant District Attorney Bedford Acottan District Attorney Bedford Acottan District Attorney Bedford Acottan District Attorney before he departure. Impostes Bysnes of house mesquite screens are already in their places.

WHAT WE ARE ALL TALKING ABOUT.

Channey M. Depew, speaking of his new name, Co-jumbus, whis the story of how Queen Isabella promised the original Columbus half her kingdom, and soon at-terward looked him up in prison and kept him there most of the wat of his life. But, lest some should think he derads this ricomy augury, he adds cheerfully: "But Columbus 8 descendant is a dake now, and has an income of a million a rear."

an income d'a militon a year.

an income de million a year.

Freened is a further exposition of his feeling on the subject, headds:

Weil, the decrendant with a dakedom and a million a year is in encouraging onticok, but it really does seem to me as though Columbus himself was likely to be left."

If Mr. Dennesy were to come back to New York jus If Mr. Denpsy were to come the to the various may his reception would dim the brightest ovarious that John ... Sullivan has ever received. What is often described as the "sporting public" of New York has never became quite reconciled to the Manparell's descrition. He is to day the most popular man in the ring among deem sports, and he seems to have exhibited the same qualities in California that he did here. the same qualities in California that he did here Dempseys faculty for making friends is a second na ure. It is a free, frank, amiable, and honest-looking can, and, despite his extraordinary success in the ring, man, and, despite his extraordinary success in the ring, he has not a trace of that peculiar order of self-esterm to white puglilats are subject. In a private latter to New York recently he stated that notwithstanding the newspaper talk, he had fully made up his mind to spend the renatuder of his days in California.

"The need of a circus in New York is imperative," a man-about fown remarked a few days since. "It is one of the most curious developments of amusement life in New Jork that no manager feels justified in running a New ork that no manager frees justified in running a circum here all the year round. In every other great city of the world there are captal circuses going on twelve months out of the year, and the great body of ammement seekers who are weary of the everlasting sammers of stage plata, have a means of spending an evering in a big, roomy, and rod building, watching horses, acrobiate, and variety performers. In such cities as Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Liverpool, and all through he smaller cities of the Centinent, here is always one resident circus and sometimes two. In the big capitals, like Berlin, Paris, and Vienna severa circuses are underway all the year round. Americals patronic these places liberally when they are abread, and I believe they would do it here, but somehow no circus man seems to take this view of the question.

The latest trinket in the jawelers' windows is a gen-tleman's ring with a tiny watch set into it as a seal would be. They are odd and expensive and great nutsances to wear.

Mrs. Potter's ears must tingle occasionally while she is sailing toward Australia with Nr. Bulew in these days. The unusual activity in amateur fleatrical cir-cles in this city at the present time, has brought many of Mrs. Potter's old chums and society crosics, like Ed of Mrs. Potters out clause the Wolff tip the semi-publicity which amateur actors and agresses com-mand. Every play that the amateurs produce is fraught with memories of Mrs. Potter, and many necolotes are told concerning her. Nothing tin the recent social season of New York is more remarkable han the man-ner in which this once popular and discret woman has dropped away from the recognition of he friends,

Society people and many of the wealther New Yorkera now make it a point to ride at 4 o cick in the after-noon instead of the early morning, whice was the time set formerly for horseback exercise. Thether this is in imitation of Leadon or Paris or not suot plain, but it is certainly a fact that there is an inpening parade of horsemen and equestrians every day in Central Park between 4 o'clock and 0. There is no "mile" where the horsemen can congregate and loolat the carriages as they pass, and the bridle roads in the Fark are so serpentine and clusive that it is imposible to select any particular stretch for a meeting place of all the horses Otherwise there would be a very fine showing of hunters and park hacks. A great number of society women are now followed at a disrect distance by grooms, and there is usually a numbe of stout old gen tlemen mounted on heavy-legged mag pounding indus-triously around the Park in pursuit o an appetite.

Chauncey M. Depew went to the Ptriarcha' Ball the same night of his great World's Fair lecting.
"When I got home from the mering." he says, "I felt just like a giddy young thing. I culdn't sleep and I ouldn't read, and so I put on my dres suit and went to

Joseph Reynolds, the resident manger of the Fifth Avenue Theatre, is a smaller man in abile than many other managers of less than half of is responsibilities. It is only on occasions when manages desire to unite on some important action that Mr. hynoids somes for ward. He is a quiet man with brow shoulders, an elu-sive smile, rundy cheeks, and a gest earnestness of manner. He is represented to be on of the shrewdest judges of the drawing power of a pay on the first night in theatrical circles. When he ges to see a new play he always stands up with the mos at the back of the theatre, and no one has ever seenilm in a lox.

The Great Danes, about which somuch has been write ten of late, are becoming familiarights new on the up-town streets. Some of them are smost as big as fourteen hand ponies, and they mov along the sidewalks with the dignity of English manife and giant St. Bernards. They are good-tempered dogs, as a rule, but they are far more formidable and terrible in appear ance even than the Southern toodhounds. The most prominent expression of the blodhound is that of deep and heavy sadness. The Great Janes have a noble carriage of the head, and it is said by dog fanciers that the popularity of the breed will reult in the development of some magnificer; specimens (ere before many years have passed.

" Senator Ingalie's claim that every man should shave himself." a man remarked in he Glisey House yester-day, "and that he should no mee think of hiring a man to shave him than he would or employing a man to wash his face, has aroused a lotof comment and it is of whether a man should shaw himself or not will time attract as much attention as the query. 'Is Mar riage a Failure. The Senatur was by no means absurd or fanatical in what he said. There are a trousand ressons why a man should shave when he rise morning as a regular portion of his toilet, and just as many reasons why he should not go to a greasy and ill-smelling barbershop and lose from half to an heor a day while he is being pawed around by a parber. One reason is, that a man who shaves himself is ually has a clean, wholesome, and natural appearance. I have known dozens of men in my time whose appearances were practically ruined by a barber. They dropped into the chair looking natural unaffected, and momer less wholesome citizens, and they came out after the barber had got through with them covered with greas; and oint-ment, and surrounded by a cloud of smell. Their faces were scraped and powdered, their mostaches stuck full with grease, their hair oiled, and the whole expres out the face and head changed. A barber more

often ruins a man's appearance than b improves it." The passion for the sliver bangles wern, from a doses to thirty or forty together, on one west has spread until now they are made in white metal that looks as good as the real and sold for a few cents /piece. rather attractive before they becare so cheap.

An enthusiastic follower of bisards remarked yes terday that if Heiser had the propherye of some of the

other players he would make, very good showing at the tail end of the tournament. "He plays a good game," the amateur remarked, "but he is apt to get ratified, sed when a man sets rat-tied in billiards lits chances from in a fashion that re-calls the perpendicular assistments of the late is-mented McGinty, billiards tone of the greatest games in the world, and it is a mility good thing that public attention is sixin, being glied to the crack players by a championship tournamet. There are a number of good men coming up ayous the crack players, and the sooner that they get schance to show what they are made of the better it wil be for the game itself. Ives, who is almost a boy y years, is one of the best players in the country, and pople will waith his work, as well as that of the othe young Westerner, Catton, with a

A traveller of some renown recently bought a place out in Jersey andicttled down to the serious work of writing a book. He claims now that his time is all on pled in opserving Jersey people.

"They are agenticely different from New Yorkers,"

he said. "as the pandards are from the natives of los land. They giver stand up straight, and they run to babies in a pahion that is startling. Every railroad car in New Jersy consists of six tenths, babies in arms and three tengs boys in breeches. The last one tenth is made up daduit humanity. There is ye ing, squraling, and yelphy all along the line of the railroads between New Yok and Philadelphia. I do not know why pee ple in an Jersey except that it is that they cannot help it. One a man goes out there the spiire healthfulness and accouventionality of life form an attraction that is imposible to resist. Nobody ever bothers to stand up straight, wear good clothes or shave more than once a weekout in Jersey. If he did, he would be held up to the drision and contempt of his neighbors."

Feme of the old rookeries that still disgrace the Nat Vok streets are watched warriy by the officials of the Fire Department. It is a curious thing that these old houses and shauties are allowed to stand so long and crowd so close to magnificent new buildings for they are a source of menace and danger in every way. There is a row of tumbledown old houses and buts at the south east corns; of Fifty seventh street and Broadway, which at the touch of a match, would form a mighty biase. Eight or nine of the old buildings, with their roofs soak, d with tar and the timbers dried by the sun, are nestled among three of the most expensive and pretentious apartmen bouses is the city. A fre would threaten millions of dollars worth of property with danger, to say nothing of the risk to human life. There is no excuse for the presence of these buildings, since the land is nearly al ways owned by people of enormous wealth. They exact very good rank from the tenants, though the hats prepont-such a generable appearance.